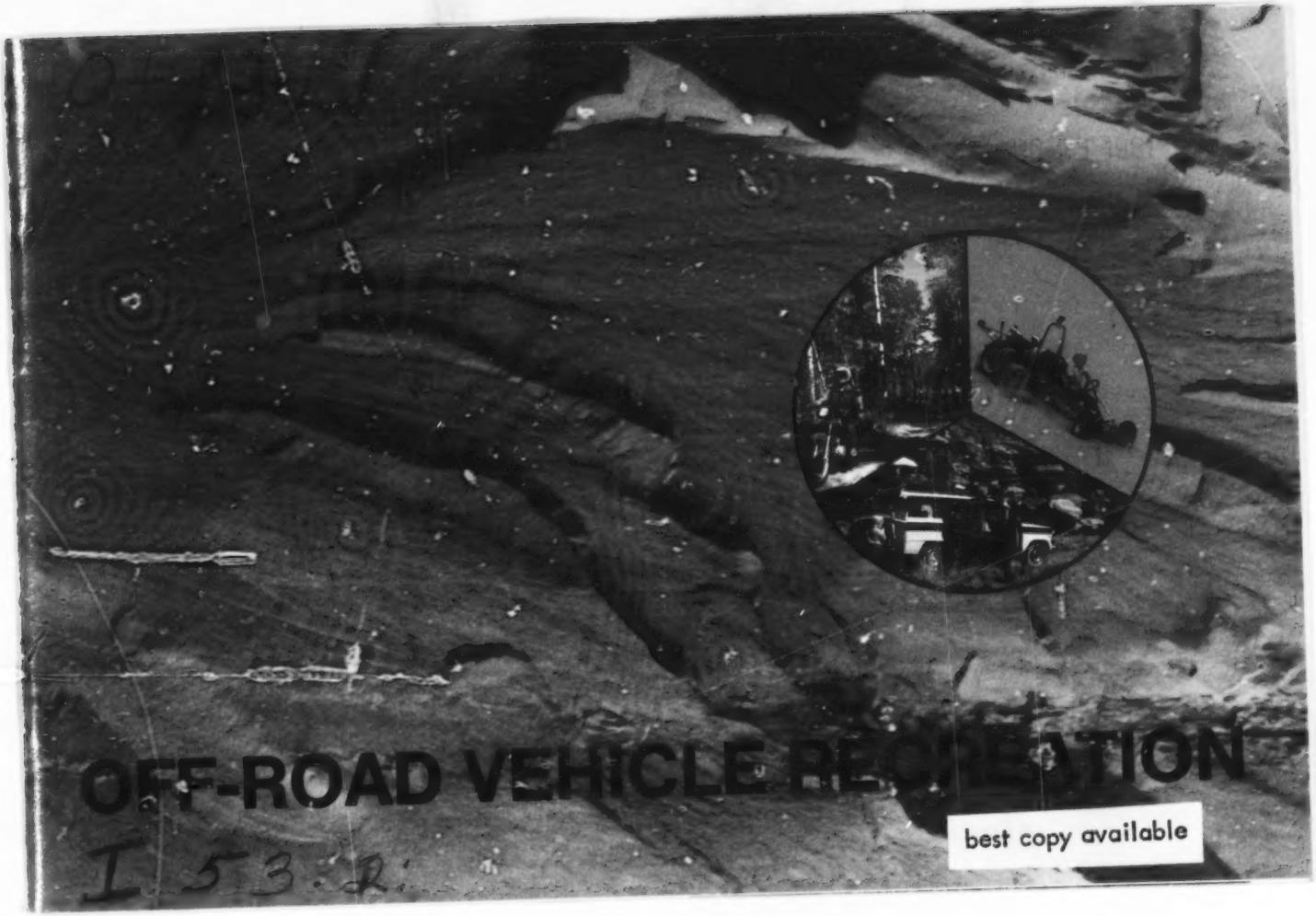

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OFF-ROAD VEHICLE RECREATION

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

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Introduction

It's rock and it's smooth. It takes know-how to negotiate its slopes, pitches and climbs. The Slickrock Trail in Utah, 10 miles of bare sandstone rock, is not a trail for first-timers. Experienced groups of bikers on day-long trips challenge skills and stamina to get the rewards of breathtaking vistas, canyon edge overlooks and exhilarating travel with friends.

In a different setting, an alert four-wheel drive operator skillfully maneuvers a four-foot wheelspan through a five-foot wash. This four-wheeler can carry a camping party to the edge of a wilderness, a favorite fishing hole or a 150-mile view. And it can carry food, gear and a gallon of water a day for each of its passengers.

In Idaho's Little Gem Cycle Area, north of Boise out of Emmett, hill climbs demand a different style ride. Dirt bikers head for hilltops chancing speed against spinout before an audience of friends, families and fellow club members. Riders sit, stand, lean—back for traction, up for balance—and make mental gyrations head-on against upcoming configurations and changing rear wheel patterns.

Slickrock Trail and Little Gem Cycle Area are two public land areas set aside by the Bureau of Land Management for intensive Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) use. These areas have become increasingly popular as more and more people are attracted to ORV's.

Millions of recreational ORV's—dirt bikes, mini-

Off-road vehicle recreation often provides breathtaking vistas, canyon edge overlooks and exhilarating travel with friends.

bikes, trail cycles, snowmobiles, dune buggies, four-wheel drives, all-terrain vehicles and others—are in use on the public lands today and their popularity continues to increase. For many people, they are transportation to a myriad of outdoor recreation activities. For many others, the vehicles are a source of recreation in and of themselves.

Because of the growth in the use of ORV's on the Nation's public lands, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), other Federal land management agencies, and concerned ORV users and groups are working together under the guidance of executive orders and Federal guidelines to enhance your outdoor recreation outing while helping you meet the responsibility of protecting the land and all resource users.

Managers of Federal lands are continually asked by enthusiasts what opportunities exist for ORV recreation, and what rules apply. This publication answers many of these questions, not only about the *public lands* managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), but also about the *national parks and other Federal preserves* managed by the U.S. Interior Department's National Park Service (NPS), and *national forests* administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service (FS).

Keep this booklet in your vehicle's glove box or storage compartment for a convenient reference the next time you plan or participate in an ORV outing.

What Are The Public Lands?

The *public lands* are what's left of the historic public domain after private individuals, corporations, State and local governments, and Federal agencies acquired the most desirable lands during the country's westward expansion in the last century. Once the lands nobody wanted, these lands—some 341 million acres—have become a rich national heritage. Scattered unevenly throughout the West, these lands possess resources of enormous national value and provide awesome and spectacular scenery. They are what is left of America's "wide open spaces."

These same holdings contain vast amounts of fossil fuel for America's energy needs and other important minerals. They contain millions of acres of rangeland that help provide the country's meat supply and forests that supplement the Nation's timber production. They have significant recreational and wilderness values. They are home to hundreds of thousands of antelope, deer, elk and caribou, as well as to millions of smaller wild animals and fish. And, they possess a vast cultural and historic heritage.

The public lands—174 million acres in 11 lower Western States and 167 million more in Alaska—are managed for the use and enjoyment of all Americans by the Bureau of Land Management. BLM's job is to find ways to accommodate the increasingly competitive and conflicting demands on these lands while protecting and ensuring their long-term productivity.

Public lands possess resources of enormous national value and provide awesome and spectacular scenery.

Motorized vehicles provide a variety of recreational activities.

Recreational Opportunities On The Public Lands

In the fast-paced, steel and concrete-covered world that many Americans live in today, wise use of leisure time is important. We have more time for recreation than ever before, and we want more out of it.

Millions of Americans enjoy outdoor recreation activities on the public lands managed by BLM. Every weekend and on holidays, highways are filled with caravans of light trucks and campers, vehicles pulling trailers, dune buggies, trailbikes and snowmobiles, as people of all ages escape to areas of beauty and adventure on our Nation's vast public lands.

Some of the most valuable recreational resources on the public lands are their great diversity and natural beauty.

The lands offer desert landscapes, bountiful wildlife, hundreds of species of birds, forest hillsides blanketed with pines and junipers, dramatic sunrises and snow-covered vistas.

Many ORV enthusiasts use the public lands to test their endurance and their machines in a rugged, natural environment. The great majority increase pleasure by combining these tests of endurance with the enjoyment of other activities.

Some of the less obvious recreation activities on public lands include: photography of birds and animals; wildlife and plant identification; rockhounding; back country survival education; archery; cave

exploration; and more.

Backpackers and hikers often use four-wheel drives as transportation to the perimeter of wilderness resources so they can enter those areas more readily to enjoy solitude and a closeness to nature.

Trailbikers and four-wheel drive enthusiasts exploring the countryside have an opportunity to learn about what the earth provides, and in some areas, to view the remnants of past civilizations.

All it takes for an unforgettable outing on the public lands is a little pre-planning and creativity. More people, every day, are broadening the scope of their recreation activities and, in the process, making their outings more exciting and memorable.

You can enhance your enjoyment of the public lands by understanding what they offer, appreciating their history, and protecting the environment around you. Most off-road vehicle uses will make an impression upon the land, but the effects will vary widely. Some land resources are fragile, making them susceptible to permanent damage. Seasonal rainfall or other conditions increase the potential for environmental harm on some lands. On others they seem to erase man-made impacts.

Public lands are managed for all the public—the many users who, directly or indirectly, benefit from these lands and their resources. Off-road vehicle use is regarded as one of many acceptable uses on most public lands. Many areas are set aside chiefly for ORV use. Other areas are limited or closed to ORV use. By checking with land management agencies in the local area, you can find out the best and most suitable places to ride.

Exploration and discovery.

As you drive in an urban environment, you are assisted by established roadways, signs, and traffic lights to ensure both your own safety and the rights and well-being of others. On the Nation's public lands, you have to depend on other people and your own resources to drive safely, to show courtesy to other people and wildlife, and to respect the environment.

Riding or driving expertise includes knowledge of how, where, and when to ride.

6 *Public information for you.*

You And Your Public Lands

BLM must manage the public lands for a wide variety of multiple uses in a way that makes best use of the resources, avoids or lessens change to the environment and enhances long-term productivity. BLM must consider laws not only for recreation, but for many other uses. The Federal laws address archaeology, endangered plant and animal species, agriculture, wilderness, air quality, noise abatement, mineral extraction, protection of private property, and recognition of the rights of all users of the public lands.

With the multitude of natural and economic resources available on the public lands, planning how lands may be used is complex. In addition to affording recreational opportunity, the lands provide wildlife habitat, mineral and timber resources, soils for agricultural use, wilderness, bodies of water and numerous other values to man. It's up to BLM, with your help, to develop meaningful plans to assure appropriate use.

Land-use plans are drawn up by BLM with consideration of all the resource values and provision for balanced and diverse resource uses. These land-use plans are drawn up locally, area by area, and the public participates in the planning. This may include designation of lands as "open," "limited," or "closed" to ORV use.

As a user of the public lands, your participation in this planning process is welcome.

Where You Fit In

The flow-chart on page 9 will assist you in understading the multiple-use planning process in the BLM and how you can be involved in that planning. Your knowledge and ideas about a local area can contribute to a final decision that is relevant to needs and appropriate uses. Guided by a public involvement plan, the Bureau wants to:

- Inform you about the BLM's planning activities
- Provide you with an understanding of the BLM's proposed actions
- Ensure that your needs and concerns are understood by BLM
- Broaden the information base upon which multiple-use planning decisions are made.

There are six key steps where your help in BLM's planning process can be most meaningful in the process of designating areas for ORV use. Get in at the beginning where you can help mold the decisions. Key steps are: (1) *Identification of Issues.* At the beginning of each planning effort, you are invited to help identify issues pertinent to the planning area, including concerns about ORV use, needs, and development, and protection opportunities.

(2) *Development of Planning Criteria.* Early in the planning process, your comments are sought on the criteria which will be used to guide the development of the plan. This ensures that the plan is tailored to those issues previously identified and that the information collected is useful in arriving at management

Any vehicle leaving paved highway may be considered an off-road vehicle.

Those who use outdoor recreation resources can make important contributions to land managers' planning efforts.

Winter can be fun, too.

alternatives. (3) *Inventory.* You have an opportunity to make your knowledge available to the BLM as a part of the inventory of the resource values in the planning area to determine the land's potential and capability to meet the public's needs. Here you can identify those areas that are important to you for ORV use and explain why they are important. (4) *Draft Plan and Draft Environmental Statement.* Alternatives, including the preferred alternative, for resource management are identified and analyzed in the draft plan and draft environmental statement. You are encouraged to review these draft documents and to submit your comments to the Bureau. From your perspective, are ORV or other issues important to you adequately addressed? (5) *Final Plan and Environmental Statement.* After consideration of comments received from the public, a final plan is prepared and approved. Any person who participated in the planning process and has an interest adversely affected by the approval of a plan may protest the approval to the State Director of BLM within 30 days. (6) *Plan Changes Due to Protest.* Notice is provided to the public on any significant change made to the plan as a result of action on a protest. Your comment on these changes is encouraged.

Getting Involved

Recognizing the need for constructive public output into comprehensive land-use planning, groups and organizations from coast to coast, including ORV clubs, have provided vital assistance to the BLM in recent years. However, not everyone belongs to an organized club or association. Consider affiliating with an organization which best reflects your interest and concerns. Even if you don't belong to an organization, get in touch with your local BLM District Manager and let him or her know of your interest. It is the manager's responsibility to help you understand the planning and decision-making process and to encourage you to contribute your ideas throughout the planning stages. Your participation will help the BLM do a better job in managing the public lands.

BLM's Multiple-Use Planning Process

Decision to Prepare Plan*

1. Identification of Issues* ⇔ Public Input
2. Development of Planning Criteria* ⇔ Public Input
3. Inventory* ⇔ Public Input
4. Draft Plan and Environmental Statement* ⇔ Public Input
5. Final Plan and Environmental Statement* ⇔ Public Input
6. Possible Changes in Plan Due to Protest* ⇔ Public Input
7. Plan Implementation

*Notice published in local papers and/or *Federal Register*

10 *Exciting family trips don't just happen.*

Planning Your ORV Trip

Whether you are an occasional weekend wanderer, or devoted ORV enthusiast, you should know how to enjoy an outing with minimal personal danger and minimal environmental damage. Knowing why and how to protect the resources on the land from destructive ORV use is invaluable to continued use of the public lands for ORV activities.

A small number of ORV users interpret greater enjoyment to be the right to do whatever they want. Damage by these individuals is often significant and as a result, new measures are being taken by BLM to ensure responsible use.

A large number of ORV users and user organizations show respect for the environment and assist land managers by self-policing irresponsible behavior. These individuals support and promote a code of ethics based on common sense.

Stick to the Trail

The most environmentally sound and safe routes across the public lands are established roads, trails and ways. If you go off the trail, you can disturb soil and vegetation, and destroy wildlife habitats. Though you don't always see them, animals are all around you in the countryside.

Stay on the trails. Even if you ride on wide-open lands it will make the ride easier on you and your vehicle. At the same time, you will be doing your part to help keep public lands open to ORV's.

Safety Off The Road

Enjoyment of the outdoors stops when somebody is hurt or lost, or suffers lack of warmth, water, food or shelter.

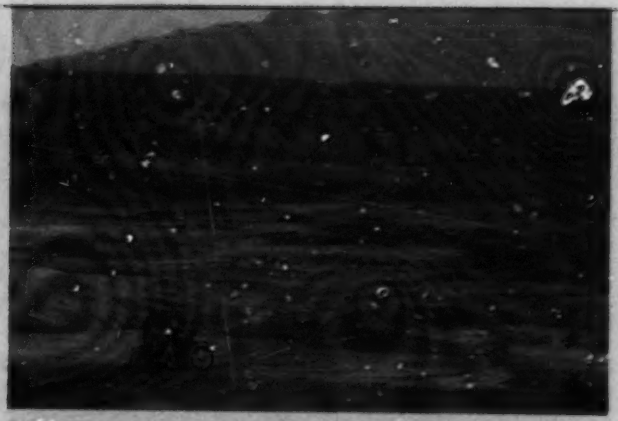
Weather conditions pose serious hazards. Cold temperatures and wind can cause hypothermia, and possibly death. Moderate cold, 39° to 59° F (4° to 15° C), can induce hypothermia when the inner core of the body is chilled by exhaustion and over-exposure. High temperatures can cause dehydration, heat stroke or exhaustion. Listen to weather reports and forecasts and plan for the unexpected. Take along needed special protective clothing, shelter, high energy foods and extra water.

Though off-road vehicles are driven for fun, they demand the same care and operation as any highway vehicle, probably more. Some usually careful drivers abandon caution once they strike out across the country with a snowmobile, two- or four-wheel-drive machine.

What's Out There?

Familiarize yourself with the typical nature of your riding country. If it is rocky, expect rocks and learn to deal with them. If it is sand country, find out how to negotiate sand. If ruts are commonplace, expect them and learn to maneuver through them. Observe the trail and learn the familiar signs indicating what is ahead. Blind anticipation can cause serious injury or death.

A safe trip is a fun trip.



For a safe outing, take into consideration the resource, topography, remoteness, temperature, altitude, water availability and weather.

Suggested snowmobile emergency equipment.

Transportation

Consider the limitations of yourself and your vehicle and drive accordingly. If you are visiting a new area for back country travel, ask about local conditions and prepare for them. Plan your trip. Use maps. Take routes that offer enjoyment and greatest fuel economy.

Hazards

Many hazards are common on public lands. You will find uncharted caves; abandoned mine shafts; undeveloped and unprotected water areas that are dangerous if used for boating, swimming or drinking; wild animals; poisonous snakes and plants; mountainous terrain; rock slides; avalanches; flash floods; quicksand; bog holes, and abandoned buildings and structures. Report new hazardous conditions to BLM.

Wildlife

Most areas abound in many forms of wildlife. During your visit you may be intruding on their territory or home. It is best to leave all wildlife alone and be familiar with techniques of contending with them. Be especially wary of moose, bears and snakes.

Fire

Build fires only where they can be easily and completely extinguished. Be careful with flames, especially during dry weather. Never leave fires unattended. Report all uncontrolled fires immediately. In some areas, open fires are not permitted. In others, they are allowed only at certain times.

Special Precautions

Take note of the following special precautions that should be considered in planning every recreation outing.

- Let someone know where you are going and how long you'll be away.
- Don't go alone.
- Be over-prepared with protective body gear, foul weather clothing, water and food.
- In an emergency, stay where you are unless you have been there before and know the land well enough to be able to walk to safety.

Equipment Needs for All Outings

While the type of ORV used, length of stay, activities planned and location will vary with each outing, the following is a checklist of equipment needs that you should consider on every trip.

- ☐ Area or road maps, resource guidebooks.
- ☐ Baling wire.
- ☐ Compass.
- ☐ Equipment parts and tools.
- ☐ Extra fuel and oil.
- ☐ Full water can.
- ☐ Knife.
- ☐ Signaling flares.
- ☐ Several sources of fire.
- ☐ Tow chain or strap.
- ☐ _____ ☐ _____

Suggested 4-wheel drive emergency equipment.

Suggested trail bike emergency equipment.

Recreation is the memories you take home.

Additional Equipment Consideration

Items on this additional checklist could help make your outing safer and more comfortable, and enjoyable. Are there others you can think of?

- ☐ Axe and saw.
- ☐ Camera and film.
- ☐ Bucket.
- ☐ Canteen of water.
- ☐ CB radio.
- ☐ Drinking, eating and food preparation utensils.
- ☐ Extra shoes and socks.
- ☐ Gloves.
- ☐ Heavy-duty clothing.
- ☐ Hi-lift jack.
- ☐ Hiking pack.
- ☐ Lip moisturizer.
- ☐ Protective skin lotion.
- ☐ Rain gear.
- ☐ Rope.
- ☐ Shovel.
- ☐ Sleeping equipment (bedding, ground pad, etc.).
- ☐ Tent.
- ☐ Tire chains.
- ☐ Toiletries.
- ☐ Winch.
- ☐ _____ ☐ _____
- ☐ _____

Your Attention, Please — We Need Your Help

Environmental respect is shown by action and common sense, and by your regard for other outdoor recreationists and for wildlife, plant life, soil, water and private property.

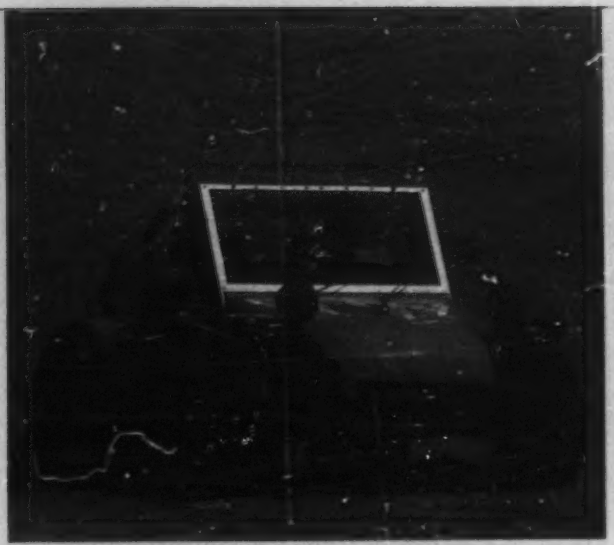
Fortunately, most people recognize what is socially or environmentally sound—leaving the land free of scars and ruts; showing concern for vegetation, wildlife and livestock; avoiding unreasonable noise, littering and disruption of streams and rivers; and leaving signs, markers and facilities intact.

Help achieve good conduct on public lands by observing the actions of others. If someone causes environmental damage or concern in one of the ways noted in the form on the next page, check off what you have observed on the checklist, tear it out and attach it to his or her vehicle or hand it to the operator and explain your concern. Your involvement may help keep areas open to ORV use.

How You Can Help

If you witness an act that is in clear disregard of the law, gather all evidence and information you can, and call your information, as soon as possible, to the local BLM or law enforcement office. A personal visit to the office may even be appropriate. Prompt action could prevent a harmful experience or save a beautiful environment from further damage.

If you sense personal danger in a confrontation, do not take direct action.



You can be responsible and have fun, too.

Dear Fellow Off-Road Vehicle User:

All of us want the greatest enjoyment from our ORV experience; but are you aware of the consequences of your actions? They may seem insignificant, and probably were unintentional, but from what we observed, they could cause problems for the environment and result in areas being closed to ORV use for all of us.

Please join us in our efforts to keep the public lands open for future ORV use and enjoyment.

Checked are those things we observed that troubled us. Some of the actions printed on the checklist are against the law.

Damage to Soil, causing unnecessary land scars and rutting:

- ☐ Hillside.
- ☐ Meadow.
- ☐ Alpine tundra.
- ☐ Unseasonal use.
- ☐ Switchback cutting.
- ☐ _____

Damage to Vegetation

- ☐ Riding over or removing live flowers and plants.
- ☐ Taking cacti.
- ☐ Cutting down green trees.
- ☐ Camping away from campsites in areas where campsites are designated.
- ☐ _____

Wildlife and Livestock Harassment

- ☐ Leaving your dog unleashed.
- ☐ Harassment of wildlife.
- ☐ Harassment of wild horses or burros.
- ☐ Harassment of livestock.
- ☐ _____

Sound Pollution

- ☐ The noise level of your vehicle sounds to be beyond legal limits.
- ☐ _____

Sanitation Problems

- ☐ Littering.
- ☐ Leaving human waste uncovered.
- ☐ Creating oil/fuel spills.
- ☐ _____

Fire Danger

- ☐ Parking your vehicle on flammable plant materials.
- ☐ No spark arresters.
- ☐ Dangerous campfire location.
- ☐ Unattended fires.
- ☐ _____

Water Pollution

- ☐ Oil or fuel spills.
- ☐ Disruption of stream or river.
- ☐ Human waste.
- ☐ Waste water in a stream or pond.
- ☐ _____

Respect and Common Sense

- ☐ Trespassing on private property.
- ☐ Didn't respect the rights of others who share the outdoors with you.
- ☐ Destroying signs, markers or facilities.
- ☐ _____

Damage to and Removal of Resources

- ☐ Historical area.
- ☐ Archaeological site.
- ☐ Rock art.
- ☐ Fossil finds.
- ☐ Artifacts.
- ☐ Didn't leave animal skulls and animal tracks alone in their natural setting for others to enjoy or study.
- ☐ _____

What Is An ORV?

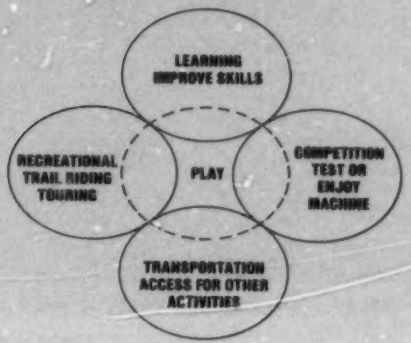
Any vehicle used off a paved or surfaced road falls within the definition of ORV whether or not it has been engineered, designed, modified or marketed for off-road use.

An ORV User's Code of Ethics

By following this code of ethics you will be doing your part to keep lands open so your children might have the same opportunities you have today:

1. I will seek to protect and preserve the lands and the rights of landowners and land users.
2. I will stay on the trail.
3. I will respect the recreational experience of others.
4. I will help protect the historical and natural features which attract me and others, and enhance our recreational experience.
5. I will not disturb the plant and animal environment along the trail, nor harass wildlife or livestock.
6. I will leave my campsite better than I found it.
7. I will encourage the use of maps, educational materials, and equipment that will assure safety and enjoyment of the back country.
8. I will travel prepared with first aid, and other emergency equipment and supplies.
9. I will restrain activities to the level of my physical and technical capacity.
10. I will participate in decisionmaking and planning procedures that affect my sport; and I will help those managing the land where I enjoy my leisure.
11. I will encourage others to abide by laws and regulations, and discourage irresponsible behavior.
12. I will operate my vehicle after the effects of bad weather have subsided so as not to unduly damage a trail or designated ORV area.

However You Use Your ORV, Use It Carefully!



ORV noise can be annoying—field checking has become a management tool.

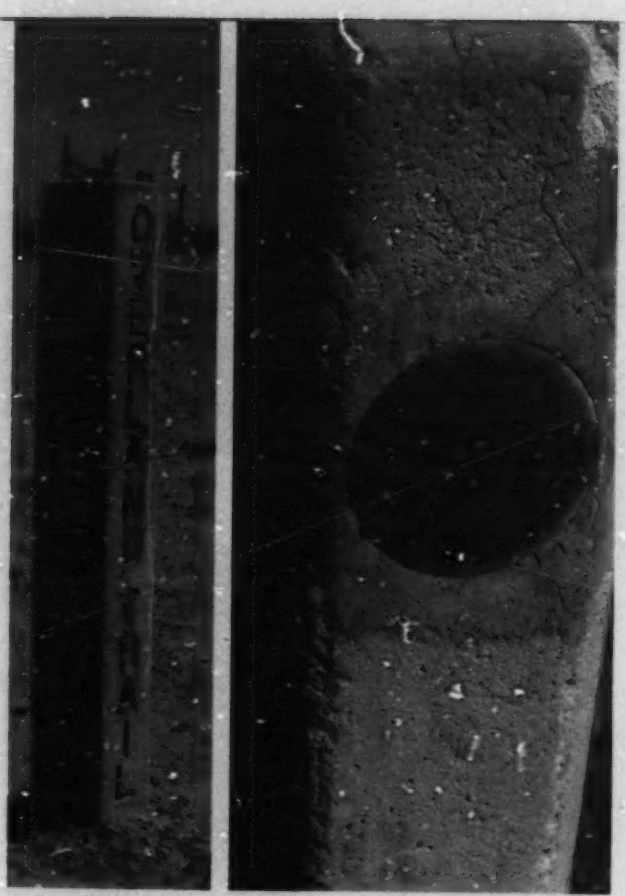
Against the law...A loss of our cultural heritage.

Signs Of The Times

In the city, road signs are used for safety, direction and regulation purposes. Signs on off-road trails also serve these purposes.

Useless defacement.

Wildlife management and ORV use sometimes conflict.



20 *ORV's give access to history.*

Guide To ORV Use On Federal Lands

The following guidelines of three Federal agencies that manage lands cover requirements, such as permits or fees, designation of areas for use, licenses, equipment standards, and general rules off the road.

Find out which agency manages the land you plan to visit so you will know whom to contact for directions or area maps. Advice or answers to questions you may have about where and how you can ride can also be obtained. A list of state or regional offices of these agencies and phone numbers is on page 27. In some cases you may, however, be referred to a suboffice or area closer to where you wish to visit. A check for these agencies under United States Government in your local telephone directory may also give you information.

U.S. Department Of The Interior
Bureau Of Land Management

The growth of ORV use on public lands managed by BLM has been phenomenal in recent years. Presently, more than 20 million ORV's are used on these lands and this use is increasing.

Since the single largest share of ORV use in the West is on public lands administered by the BLM, this agency is making major efforts to increase environmental awareness among ORV users while helping provide areas for ORV activities. BLM also encourages substantive public involvement in planning as it moves to designate areas "open," "limited" or "closed" to ORV use.

To help promote the best recreational use of the land for long-term public benefits, the BLM actively works with State and local governments to coordinate development of outdoor recreational opportunities.

Designations for ORV Use

Some public lands are designated as *open, limited* (establishing times or conditions of use), or *closed* to the use of ORV's. Except where closure is necessary because of seasonal or emergency conditions, all designations are made through the BLM planning process with full public participation.

Requirements for Permits

In most cases, individuals and families can use public lands for ORV activities free and without a

Users should be aware that some BLM lands are designated "open," "closed," or "limited" to ORV use.

Individuals and small groups don't need a permit. Commercial users and competitive events require a permit.

permit. In some special areas which are subject to overcrowding, or where recreational use may impact natural resources, permits may be required for individual and family outings.

For large groups or commercial activities outlined below, a permit is necessary and a minimal fee is required:

- Any ORV event or use where there is a commercial, business or financial gain, for groups such as river runners, race promoters, backpacking organizers;
- Formal or structured commercial events, and competitive events for which participants must register. Permits for this type of event must be applied for at least 120 days in advance of the activity, unless an authorized BLM officer waives this time limit. Contact the local BLM office well in advance of your event.

Requirements for Operating

- Lighted headlights and taillights when operating during night hours, a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise.
- Noise standards consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency standards and state law.

Penalties

Penalties for misuse of public lands can result in a fine of up to $1,000 or imprisonment up to 12 months, or both.

U.S. Department Of Agriculture Forest Service

The Forest Service manages 188 million acres of national forest land. It is responsible for managing the Nation's 154 national forests and its 19 national grasslands for a variety of both commodity and non-commodity uses. National forest lands are developed and managed so that renewable surface resources will provide continuous long-term yields of products and services for the Nation.

Like the BLM, the Forest Service is involved in multiple use management of lands to provide recreational opportunities along with many other resource uses. About 200 million visitors go into national forests for recreational purposes each year.

Recreation use within the National Forest System falls into two categories: intensive visitor use of highly developed facilities such as camp and picnic grounds, visitor centers, lodges, resorts, and ski areas; and more dispersed activities such as hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, ORV use, and more primitive camping, all of which require only minimal facilities.

Forest Service Guidelines

Travel plans have been developed by the Forest Service to delineate areas where ORV's may or may not be used. General guidelines for the operation of ORV's include:

National forests provide multiple recreational opportunities.

Forest Service travel plans provide useful information.

Driving only on roads and trails helps protect valuable high country watershed.

- Required use of a spark arrester maintained in effective working order, except for snowmobiles when used on sufficient snowcover.
- Motorized vehicles more than 40 inches wide may not be operated on forest trails.
- Vehicles may not be operated in violation of any applicable noise emission standards or create excessive or unusual smoke.
- ORV's may be operated only on designated areas, routes and trails in order to protect critical watersheds and resource areas.
- Vehicles shall not be operated by persons under the influence of alcohol or drugs; or in a reckless or negligent manner as to endanger the life of any person.
- All vehicles must have operating braking systems.
- When operated between a half hour after sunset and a half hour before sunrise, every ORV shall have a working head lamp and taillight.
- Operators must adhere to all applicable State laws including those related to licensing of operators and vehicles.
- Snowmobiles shall be operated in a safe manner; and shall not be operated in closed areas. They should be in good operating condition.

U.S. Department Of The Interior National Park Service

Lands are selected for the National Park System because they embrace features of scenic and scientific value and quality. They are managed by the Department of the Interior's National Park Service.

Natural areas of the Park System contain one or more distinctive attributes such as forest, grassland, tundra or desert. They may contain "windows of man's past or geological history," imposing land forms such as mountains, mesas, thermal areas and caverns, and habitats of abundant or rare wildlife and plant life.

The National Park Service conducts interpretive programs supported by guided tours, slide presentations, literature, special displays, and museums. These activities contribute to an appreciation of the environment by recreationists who use public lands.

ORV's are permitted on designated roads and trails. With few exceptions, no off-road cross-country driving is allowed.

NPS Use Guidelines

All Motorized Vehicles are limited to designated roads and trail routes in natural, historical, and recreational areas.

- A valid driver's license and registration are required.
- Access to and from the Park or National Recreational Area must be through, or on, established roads and designated routes through established

Old and young alike can see Canyonland National Park's grand gallery pictographs.

Looking at the Green and Colorado River confluence is one of the exciting activities associated with ORV recreation.

Snowmobilers enjoy the use of designated roads and trails in many national parks.

entrances and exits.

- Spark arresters are required except for snowmobiles.
- Vehicles operating one-half hour before sunrise or after sunset must have headlights and taillights.
- Speed limits must be observed.
- Brakes must be in good working order.
- No vehicle may be operated when the operator is under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- Persons under 16 may not operate snowmobiles unless they are under the direct supervision of a person 21 years of age or older, who may supervise the snowmobile use of only one person under 16 at a time.
- Snowmobiles will be operated only on designated routes.
- The Superintendent may require registration before allowing over-snow travel.
- Special regulations may be established by the NPS and the Superintendent as conditions require.

Where You Can Get Information

If you are in need of an area map or information relating to ORV opportunity or regulations, contact the appropriate land management office. In some areas, availability of information may be limited.

Bureau Of Land Management

ALASKA:
701 C Street
Post Office Box 13
Anchorage, AK 99513
(907) 271-5555

ARIZONA:
2400 Valley Bank Center
Phoenix, AZ 85073
(602) 261-3900

CALIFORNIA:
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825
(916) 484-4724

COLORADO:
Colorado State Bank Building
1600 Broadway
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 837-4481

STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, PLUS IOWA, MINNESOTA, MISSOURI, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA:
Eastern States Office
350 South Pickett Street
Alexandria, VA 22304
(703) 235-2830

IDAHO:
Federal Building
550 West Fort Street
Post Office Box 042
Boise, ID 83724
(208) 384-1770

MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA:
222 N. 32nd Street
Post Office Box 30157
Billings, MT 59107
(406) 585-6011

NEVADA:
Federal Building
300 Booth Street
Post Office Box 12000
Reno, NV 89509
(702) 784-5455

NEW MEXICO, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS:
U.S. Post Office and Federal Building
Post Office Box 1449
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 988-6316

OREGON AND WASHINGTON:
729 N.E. Oregon Street
Post Office Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208
(503) 231-6273

UTAH:
University Club Building
136 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 524-4227

WYOMING, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA:
2515 Warren Avenue
Post Office Box 1828
Cheyenne, WY 82001
(307) 778-2220

National Park Service

MID-ATLANTIC:
143 S. Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
(215) 597-7013

NORTH ATLANTIC:
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109
(617) 223-3769

SOUTHEAST:
75 Spring Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 221-4998

MIDWEST:
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
(402) 221-3471

SOUTHWEST:
Old Santa Fe Trail
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
(505) 988-6375

ROCKY MOUNTAIN:
655 Parfet Street
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225
(303) 234-2500

WESTERN:
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102
(415) 556-4196

PACIFIC NORTHWEST:
601 Fourth and Pike Bldg.
Seattle, Washington 98101
(206) 442-4830

ALASKA:
540 West 5th Avenue
Rm. 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 271-4196

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION:
1100 Ohio Dr., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242
(202) 426-6700

Forest Service

REGION 1, NORTHERN:
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 329-3011

REGION 2, ROCKY MOUNTAIN:
11177 W. 8th Avenue
Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado 80225
(303) 234-3711

REGION 3, SOUTHWESTERN:
Federal Building
517 Gold Avenue, S.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
(505) 766-2401

REGION 4, INTERMOUNTAIN:
Federal Office Building
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401
(801) 626-3361

REGION 5, PACIFIC SOUTHWEST:
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111
(415) 556-4310

REGION 6, PACIFIC NORTHWEST:
319 S.W. Pine Street
Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208
(503) 221-3625

REGION 8, SOUTHERN:
Suite 800
1720 Peachtree Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
(404) 881-4177

REGION 9, EASTERN:
Clark Building
633 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203
(414) 291-3693

REGION 10, ALASKA:
Federal Office Building
Box 1628
Juneau, Alaska 99802
(907) 586-7263

28 *End of the ORV trail. Beginning of the day hike.*

Basic Requirements By Land Management Agencies

	BLM	FS	NPS
ORV Use Permitted:			
Open Areas	X	X	
Selected and Designated Areas & Trails	X	X	X
Existing Roads & Trails	★	★	
Permits Required:			
Individuals			X
Competitive Use	X	X	N.A.
Groups	X	X	X
Fees Charged:			
Individuals			X
Competitive Use	X	X	N.A.
Groups	X		X

This chart reflects general conditions—check with local offices for conditions in specific areas of your interest.

N.A. — Not Allowed

★ — Check with local office

Recreational Opportunities On Federal Lands

Very High

Medium

Very low

High

Low

	Bureau of Land Management	Forest Service	Fish and Wildlife Service	Bureau of Reclamation	National Park Service
On-Road Recreational Vehicle Activity (Driving for Pleasure)					
Off-Highway Recreational Vehicle Activity (Dirt Roads—Maintained)					
Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Activity (Cross-Country/Back Country Trails)					
Wilderness Hiking, Boating, Camping, Fishing and Hunting. (Hunting prohibited in most *NPS* areas.)					
Trails: Non-Motorized, Hiking, Equestrian, Bicycling, Nordic Ski					
Interpretation of Cultural Resources					
Interpretation of Natural Resources					

Chart prepared by People Planners, Salt Lake City, Utah.